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THE New Orleans Labor Unions have

surrendered to the Confederate Veterans, and will not boycott the parade, though no Union musician will march in the pa-THE Italian Minister of Finance recog

pizes as one of the elements in the King dom's bettering finances the sums sent of brought home by Italians employed in this country. To a country where wages are but a lire-20 cents a day-the American rate of \$1.50 a day seems princely magni-

Western rivers, is doomed. A twin-screw boatmen, until by actual test she was tion, until he was driven from office. shown to greatly outpull and outpush the fuel expenditure.

THE financial papers - are recovering from their first symptoms of panic over the merger decision, and discovering that probably it is a good thing. It brings a much-needed check to the present appetite for new combinations, with unlimited issues of stock, reminds the financial magnates that they are as subject to the scrutiny of the courts as all other citizens, and promises to secure a fair and just competition in all lines of business, to which there can be no objection.

WOODBINE, the Jewish colony established in Cape May Co., N. J., is pronounced n success. The people, who were among the most ignorant and helpless of their race, and were treated far worse in Russia than ever negroes were in the South, have proved to be industrious, orderly and thrifty, and are developing into good American citizens. In Woodbine they are factory managers and operatives, merchants, peddiers and farmers. Some of them have done unusually well in cultivating the soil, but it is hardly regarded as yet settled whether the Jews as a class can be made agriculturists. They take to almost anything else rather than that.

THE death of the venerable Alex. Ramsey, of Minnesota, at the ripe age of 88, reduces the number of survivors of that wonderful band of strong, patriotic men, Rhode Island. Gov. Ramsey was born in Pennsylvania, and went to Minnesota in 1849, as Territorial Governor. He was elected Governor of the State in 1860, and was a tower of strength to President Lincoln. It is claimed that he was the first to tender a regiment to the Government. He was elected Senator in 1863, and served two terms. President Hayes appointed him Secretary of War, and in 1882 he was appointed Chairman of the Commission on Polygamy, in which position he served until 1886, when he retired from public life. He counted as his greatest achievement the conclusion of treatics with the Sioux, by which 40,000,000 acres of fine land were opened to settlement.

THE speech of Baron Speck Von Sternwas an admirable one in tone and mat- lations. ter, and will go a great ways to diminish

MR. E. G. Acheron, of Niagara Falls, paid into the Russo-Chinese bank. a civil engineer and clay expert, has at last furnished a satisfactory explanation of have at once and emphatically advised the that puzzling question about the use of Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs to restraw in making bricks, as mentioned in fuse these demands, and insist upon Rusthe Book of Exodus. He came upon it sia retiring from Manchuria and restoring accidentally. He was studying clay for it to the condition it was before the Roxer the manufacture of crucibles, and could troubles. The German Government has not understand why German clay should so far shown little interest in the matter, be regarded as superior to American. Af- the official papers saying that Germany ter exhausting all the obvious hypotheses, has little trade there and no political dewithout gaining satisfaction, he began sires. looking up the more unlikely ones, and not | Our Government, acting alone, has made with brick-making. He boiled a lot of Russia for explicit definitions of her de- other men. How can it injure other men, straw, and used the water in mixing clay, mands upon China. and found that it greatly increased the clay's plasticity and strength. He deter- Manchuria compared to that of the United the Goo-goos who are fighting the vetmined that this was due to the tannin States, Great Britain and Japan, but she erans that in some way men who never contained in the straw, and began treat- hopes to greatly extend this by shutting had any military or naval experience make ing the clay with a solution of tannin. He out her competitors. The prompt and de- better clerks than those who have had the found that not only were non-plastic clays cided way that her first move in this dimade plastic this way, but that the rection has been met will probably give This is a view that can not be too suffistrength was so increased that unburned her pause. Great Britain and Japan are ciently ridiculed. Apart from the superbrick treated with tannin were stronger ready to act together in this matter, while ior character of the man who has stamina than burned brick without it. It greatly our Government will follow its traditional and patriotism sufficient to make him enhastens the "aging" or tempering of clay, policy, and deal singly with both China list, there is no question in the minds of doing in eight or 10 days what usually takes many months, even years, and in Philippines as a base, and our great, rich development he receives in the service, fits stingeth like an adder and biteth like a China is done by one generation for the Pacific seaboard, we are far stronger for him much better for any walk of life than serpent. But if they will go in them and

A SERVICE PENSION BILL.

The Service Pension Bill should be as

brief as words can be made to convey the direct idea. Every clause and phrase added is a distinct danger, since they may afford hooks for unfriendly executants to hang objections to paralyze the administration of the law. We all remember painfully how the phrase in the Act of June 27, 1890-"who are now or who may pereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn support" was tortured to make it defeat the true intent and purport of the law. That phrase was formulated after years of the most earnest study by leading comrades of the G. A. R., by the G. A. R. National Committee on Pensions, and by the Committees on Pensions of both Houses. Senator C. K. Davis, one of the ablest men who ever sat in the Senate, and a devoted comrade, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, gave personal and exhaustive study to it, and it was believed by everybody that it would render exact justice. It law, but to give it to everybody else. When the Cleveland Administration came in. with the proclaimed intention of greatly reducing the pension expenditures, they lacked the courage to repeal outright the Act of June 27, as the more radical desired, but they set their legal sharps to work to find some way to

"Keep the word of promise to the ear

of the veterans. The sharps pounced upon that phrase, which they held "introduced an entirely new principle into pension legislation, and rendered worthless all precedents." They put a construction upon it which substantially defeated the intent Now the picturesque old stern-wheel of the law, and was the source of unnumsteamboat, "the kick-up-behind," of the bered miseries to the veterans. Indignation at this defeated the party at the next boat, with water-tube boilers, was built, election, and brought in McKinley, but which excited the derision of the old tow- Evans retained the obnoxious construc-

There was something of the same kind best of the stern-wheel type, and with less | with the phrase "open and notorious adultery," in another law, which was put in at the instance of the G. A. R. to keep notoriously abandoned women off the roll honored by the mothers and widows of veterans. Under Lochren and Evans this was tortured into warrant for the vilest and most insulting scrutiny of the character of every woman on the roll, or who applied for a pension.

> We want no opportunity for this or anything akin to it in the new law. We want no hooks for any legal sharp or any hostile Commissioner to hang on his deadly work. We should regard every word in the law with suspicion, and closely scrutinize its possibilities for trouble. The intent of the bill is that every man who served 90 days or more, and was honorably discharged, shall immediately receive a pension of at least \$12 a month, with a like pension for the widows of those who have died, said pension to begin with the passage of the act, and be payable upon application.

Our idea of such a bill would be something like this:

Be it Enacted, etc. Sec. 1. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the pension rolls at not less than \$12 a month the name of every man who served in the United States army, navy or marine corps, during the war for the

discharged. Sec. 2. Also, at the same rate, the names of the widows of all such men who have died, or who may hereafter die.

Sec. 3. Said pensions shall commence with the passage of this act.

Now, comrades, what do you think of that? Let us have your suggestions. They should all be, however, in the nature of simplifying it, and making it more effec-

Keep in mind that every additional word may be a snare, to work untold evil.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Russia has the worst reputation in diplomacy of any civilized Nation. She is notorious for the laxity with which she reburg, the German Minister, at New York, gards her most solemn promises and stipu-

There is a new illustration of this in the friction between the two great coun- her action in regard to Manchuria. At tries. He said that both are confronted the time of the settlement with China she with vast problems-social, political and entered into the formal agreement of the commercial-both are having a marvelous rest of the powers to preserve the territordevelopment, both are moving to the same | ial integrity of China, to maintain the goal of the highest civilization, and both "open door," and to assist the Government should and will be mutually helpful, "Pin- in regaining its prestige. She then pricks, like Samoa and Venezuela," should promised to evacuate the important not be allowed to disturb the relations Province of Manchuria, which lies just which should exist between the two, but north of Pe-King, and which she covets, all questions be settled by mutual toler- as giving her a fine base on the Pacific ance, good will, and a larger understand- and a dominating position with regard to ing. We should understand the Germans the rest of China. She has not carried because we have 15,000,000 of them set- out her promise to evacuate, but has detled among us, and should know what manded of the Chinese Prime Minister true, honest men they are, while keen concessions which involves a virtual cesrivals in business. The Germans are well sion of the Province to Russia. She de acquainted with the Americans through mands that no more ports in Manchuria study, tourists and students, and there shall be opened to foreigners, that no new should be no source for serious misunder. Consulates be permitted, that none but Russians be put in civil and military offices, and that the customs receipts be

The British and Japanese Governments

to lose the value of any hint, went over a protest, even stronger than those of to give preference to men who have served all the possibility of straw in connection Japan and Great Britain, and has asked in the army and navy is to injure some

and Russia. With our possessions in the really practical men that the training and

our policy, single handed and alone. Rus- INSCRIPTION ON GEN. HOOKER'S STATUE. sia could be quickly overmatched in any display of power in that quarter of the world.

VETERAN'S PREFERENCE. The Supreme Court of New York has made an important decision affirming the absolute preference of veterans under the

Constitution of New York. Lewis Weintz was one of three candidates, who had passed the examination for appeintment as Superintendent of Streets at Middletown, N. Y. He was the only veteran. The Corporation Counsel advised the Common Council that it was not obligatory to appoint Weintz because of his veteran claim, since he being the only veteran limited the choice to him, and was therefore an infringement upon the Council's liberty of choice. One of the civilians was therefore appointed, whereupon Weintz obtained a mandamus ordering the Council to appoint him. The Council appealed, and the Supreme Court decided that Weintz was entitled to the appointment. In giving its decision the Court said:

"The main contention of the appellants is that the relator, as a veteran, is not enof the Court of Appeals in the case of People ex rel. Balcom vs. Mosher (163 N. Y. 32), upon which the appellants mainly rely, is to be regarded as determining this

The reasoning of the court in that case preference. It proceeds upon the theory rule is as follows: that all parts of the Constitution are to be read together, giving to each its full not to be read without regard to the part giving to the authorities the power of apstitution which confers the power of ap-pointment, with all that its exercise necessarily implies, is to be read in connection with the new provision that in such appointment veterans shall have a prefer-ence without regard to their standing. which new provision is pro tanto a limitation upon the power of appointment, the limitation, however, not being made by a ignored or disregarded."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN BARRED.

Educators work in a mysterious way heir wonders to perform. What in the world gets into the minds of some of the our youth is a mystery which passes the comprehension of the ordinary man. The much more education than common sense, is a decision to bar "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from the libraries of the New York public schools. A man named Claude G. Leland. the Superintendent of the School Li braries, is the individual who originated this startling idea. The reason given was that the "story had served its purpose,

and was of little value today." There is a belief in the minds of what Lincoln called "the plain people," that the suppression of the rebellion—that is to purpose of the schools is to educate Amerisuppression of the rebellion—that is to can citizens and equip the youth with a say, between the dates of March 4, 1861, knowledge of what the country is, what wonderful band of strong, patriotic men, and Dec. 31, 1865—and was honorably it has been, and what influences have operated to shape its career. Nowhere is there a book which is more instructive in these particulars that "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has been read possibly by 100.000,000 people in all the civilized languages, and has powerfully colored their minds. As an educator of the real conditions of slavery, it is worth a dozen histories and essays. Its manner of presenta-tion is much more effective than would

on is much more the far statlier and prosy descriptions.

A boy or girl reading "Uncle Tom": A boy or girl reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will "sense" the conditions which seems to be another of those wearing efforts to gloss over the great crime of the century and diminish the offensiveness of cruel internecine war in order to erect government whose cornerstone would be human slavery. The New York Board of Education should be made to hear from

BRIGADES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you. justice to Comrade Holbrook and te benefit of the readers of The National Tribune, please give us the regiments that ormed the First Brigade and the Fourth Brigade, First Division, First Corps, at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863? The reason I mention Chancellor: ville is that it was the last battle the First Division had four brigades in it.-H. CARYL, Co. B, 147th N. Y., Norwich,

The official roster gives the following

Corps at Chancellorsville: First Brigade, Col. Walter Phelps, Jr. ommanding .- 22d N. Y., Maj. Thomas J. Strong; 24th N. Y., Col. Samuel R. Beardsley; 30th N. Y., Col. William M. Searing; 84th N. Y. (14th Militia), Col. Edward B. Fowler.

Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Solomon Samuel J. Williams; 24th Mich., Col. Henry A. Morrow; 2d Wis., Col. Lucius Brackettville is on the Rio Grande frontier Fairchild; 6th Wis., Col. Edward S. of Texas, and, like most of those towns Bragg; 7th Wis., Col. William W. Robin- along the Mexican border, has a reputa-

What right has any man to an office or public employment with which a veteran's preference will conflict? The whole Civil Service Reformer crusade against the veteran is based upon the fallacy that who have no claim, and can have no claim dram, they still have feelings, and are Russia has comparatively little trade in to office? There is a silly assumption by

Not a little feeling has developed in Massachusetts over the inscription to be placed on the statue of Gen. Hooker The members of the Hooker Brigade had one written reading "Massachusetts to Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, an eminent soldier in the war for the Union." This was discussed at length and for a long time and then another suggested and adopted by the Board, which read: "Erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in recognition of the patriotism and eminent services of Mar-Gen. Hooker in the war for the preservation of the Union." This was again discussed, and finally an iscription was written by Secretary Olin, which read: "Massachusetts to Maj.-Gen.

Joseph Hooker, a soldier in the army that kept the Nation whole." This in turn was adopted, wherenpon the members of Hooker's Brigade became indignant and nade a postal-card canvass of the mem bers, the G. A. R. and the prominent men of the State. They also submitted the inscription to President Eliot, of Harvard College, who criticised the English of Secretary Olin's inscription, but declined to make any suggestions as to titled to an absolute preference in appoint changes. The first inscription was writwas framed to prevent drunkards and de-banchees from having the benefit of the of Article 10, of the State Constitution, card had both inscriptions, and asked the card had both inscriptions, and asked the hands sapplemented by the city charter (Laws of 1902, Chap. 573 Sec. 20) confer upon the Common Council the power of appointable about 700 answers had been received, of receiver which he preferred. Up to date pened to us?" ment, involving the exercise of judgment and discretion in the selection of a choice, and discretion in the selection of law which re-and that any provision of law which re-quires it to select the relator from the eligible list irrespective of its choice is flat and poor, and what is good in them eligible list irrespective of its choice is unconstitutional and void. The claim may be conceded to be quite sound in the abstract, and if the relator's right to a preference depended solely upon an act of the Legislature it would be controlling in the legislature in the legislature it would be controlling in the legislature in the legislature it would be controlled in the legislature in this case. But it can not be held that a provision of the State Constitution is unconstitutional. Yet such a paradoxical holding would be necessary if the decision of the Court of Areach, in the decision plain duty.

PENSION MAIL RULE RELAXED. The Commissioner of Pensions, with the

approval of the Secretary of the Interior. indicates that there was no thought of impairing the general right of a veteran to delivery of mail to pensioners. The new

"Pensioners and claimants for pensions scope and significance. The part giving desiring their mail sent to cities or towns preference in appointment to veterans is having free mail delivery must give their giving to the authorities the power of appointment, involving, as the latter necessarily does, the exercise of judgment and livery route, or general delivery, as the case may be. General delivery addresses upright, the designation of a choice. But it is equally true that that portion of the Conwill be accepted only in case it be shown will be accepted only in case it be shown will be accepted only in case it be shown "Why," number of post-office box, rural free de- whole being. that no such other address as above specified is available. Addresses in care of another person will not be accepted for the transmission of peasion certificates or anything of value, or which might be improperly or wrongfully made use of by creature of the Constitution, but by the Constitution itself, and, as such, not to be tion be mailed to a claimant for pension. for delivery at a street or number or postthat of the attorney prosecuting the claim."

The new rule is a modification of the old, which was found to be so strict as to helping men who have charge of the training of be impracticable of enforcement in some cases. Commissioner Ware expresses the opinion that the modification will afford latest freak of these gentlemen, who have sufficient safeguard and at the same time give more liberty to pensioners in the receipt of their mail.

THE Missouri legislative scandal reveals one of the dark and devious ways of the trusts. In 1899 the Baking Powder Trust succeeded in getting a law passed by the Missouri Legislature which give it an absolute monopoly in the State. The pretext was pure food, and that the baking powders manufactured by independent powders manufactured by independent companies contained ingredients injurious to health. Much outery was made against "alum powders," a most absurd allegation, "Si, and then they both grew too weak to say anything more without further said Pete, beginning to feel the deprivation of his agricultural tradits due way lanked wom a saying that It dark due way lanked wom one decade way lanked wom one with the lank of alum as a baking powder constitutent is the no more injurious than ammonia, or tartaric acid, or any of the other ingredients, The independent companies made a vigorous effort to have the bill repealed, but was defeated-the Governor, Wm. J. Stone, now Senator, entering actively into the campaign in behalf of the monopoly. He claimed that it was at the instance of the Health Society of Missouri, "composed of the best people of the State, who are led to the gigantic war far better than he philanthropically interested in the health or she could in the reading of almost any of the people." It subsequently developed other book. The barring of the poyel that the Health Society root in Conthat the Health Society met in Gov. Stone's law office, and when he put on his hat it sheltered nearly the whole membermemory of those who precipitated a ship from the sun and rain. The independents then invoked the Supreme Court, which decided that the law could only prohibit the manufacture of other baking powders in the State, but not the sale of those brought in from other States. The independents made another effort to have the bill repealed, but were preventd by Lient.-Gov. Lee casting the deciding vote The Grand Jury has found a number of \$1,000 and \$500 bills distributed among the members of the Legislature, principally Senators, and mostly by a man named Kelley, of New York, who edits a socalled health paper, which is really the organ of the Baking Powder Trust, its main beiness being to denounce the baking powders not made by the Trust. One composition of the First and Fourth of Kelley's checks for \$1,000 was traced Brigades of the First Division of the First | perilously near Lieut.-Gov. Lee, who has found it convenient to leave the State, and has resigned his office. The St. Louis papers promise us that the investigation has only really begun, and we may look for something startling any day.

Brackettville, Texas, give us the idea that Meredith, commanding.-19th Ind., Col. our Regulars are able to play a full hand in whatever society they may mingle. tion hard enough for plating for a battleship. It has doggeries which seem worse, if possible, than the usual run of frontier dives. Gen. Fred D. Grant took occasion awhile ago to comment on these places, which are all too-accessible to the soldiers of Fort Clark. Though the gents who run the dives may sell drinks which have assault and highway robbery in every swallow, and premeditated murder in a full bombarding the War Department to reprimand Gen. Grant. They say he has gross ly slandered them, and that it is his soldiers who make all the trouble by starting riots, thrashing everybody in reach, and cleaning out their places on small provocations. It is agreeable to know that our army is now made up of stalwart young fellows, quite capable of holding their own even among the toughs in a Brackettville doggery. We wish very much that they would shun those places, where the booze next. He calls his process "Egyptianizing" the clay.

dealing with any situation in China than the man who has not been schooled for a fight has to come their way, we certainly able to walk left their cots and gathered



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Dreams That Came True-The Boys Awake the Next Morning. Si wakened early the next morning from a sweet, refreshing sleep, and, sit-

around the great, square room. He saw sound sleepers everywhere till his eyes met those of his partner looking around with similar inquiry.

words he had spoken to his partner for

many weary, sick days. "Hello, Si." responded Shorty, with

omething of his old cheeriness in his weak Why, Shorty, you look thinner than a pig caught under a haystack, and kept there all Winter."

"Same to you, Si. Did the preacher change his mind and have you dug up again after you were buried?" "I do feel a little thin and weak, for a fact," said Si, looking down at his wasted "What in the world has hap "Blessed if I can tell," replied Shorty.

"Last I remember we all got pretty sever-clips back there near Bentonville, and then rode through purgatory to Goldsboro, I wonder how the rest of the boys are, and the Adjutant and the Colonel? If it has done this to us, what has it done to "Have we been sleeping all this time and eat nothing?" languidly inquired Si, as he sank back upon his pillow, for the

fatigue was telling upon his weakness.
"Maybe so," murmured Shorty, sinking "Maybe so," murmured Shorty, sinking back too, "I'd like awful well to know how the rest of the boys are. That looks like Pete's ghost lying over there on that cot." "Yes, and that seems to be what's left of Sandy next to him. Wonder if he is

dead, and they will come and carry him out presently?" and Si closed his eyes to shut out the sight.

"I don't often dream," said Shorty, af-ter a moment's silence, as they gathered their strength again. "Lucky," commented Si, with a dim faraway memory of his partner's per

formances when his sleep was disturbed. "I had a dream last night," Shorty rehaving free mail delivery must give their sumed slowly and diffidently, as if re-post-office addresses by street and number, loctant to express what was filling his number of post-office box, rural free de-whole being. "It was the most real-like dream I ever had."
"You had a dream?" said Si, sitting bolt

"So did I. What did you

Why, somehow, I can't just bring my Why, somehow, I can't just think my self to tell you, it seems so awful real. It was just as real as them posies I see over there. Who brung them in?" "Yes, who did bring them in?" added Si, with a new look in his eyes. "I'll just

tell you what my dream was, and it was awful real too. Of course, it can't be true, another person; nor will any communica-tion be mailed to a claimant for pension, for delivery at a street or number or post. for delivery at a street or number or post-office box address which is the same as Maria, all come down here to look after us, because they heard we were awful sick, and Mother bustled around here with them just as I have seen her do at home straightening up things with the girls

"Why, Si, I dreamed that very same thing, too!" interrupted Shorty, "Ain't that strange! We never dreamed alike before. You remember that time you dreamed that the rebels had got you back in the stocks at Andersonville, I dreamed that Old Stanton had put me in command of about 10,000 nigger soldiers, and I was trying to shape them up into regiments

"And I dreamed that Annabel sat down on my bed," said Si breaking in upon "And Maria sat on mine," murmured

Shoriy in low tones, but stopped, for the rest of the memory was too sacred to 'And they took us out and bathed us"-

"Not the ladies, Si!" ejaculated Shorty

"I dreamed." continued Si, after a little, "that they scrubbed the floor and tidied up the place generally."

"The floor is certainly clean, and looks as if it had been really scrubbed," said horty, rising up and looking at it.
"And then the girls went out and brung in whole arms full of posies and put them

The posies are certainly there," said "I dreamed it all so actually that the

first thing when I opened my eyes was to look for Mother and the girls." 'Same here.' "Same here."
"I don't see why I didn't just keep on freaming," said Si sadly. "Why did I

"One always does when he is dreaming of heavenly things. It's only when he has the nightmare that he goes on worlds with-

"Well, I'd just like to know where them posics come from. I wish some one would wake up and tell us something. If I could only reach Pete over there; if he ain't dead, he could tell us more than a amt dead, he could left us more than a newspaper." and he made the effort to shout at Pete, but it was a failure. "No use hollering at him," said Shorty. "We've tried that often enough. Dead or asleep, thunder won't wake him."

They lay quiet for a few minutes listen ing to the sounds of the early birds, and and added their glad cheers to the music, watching the sun rise higher and higher, the sunshine and fragrance of Spring. and still none of the sleepers wakened. Shorty, keeping his eyes fixed on Pete, saw him turn a little in his sleep and

move one of his arms.

"He ain't dead, the little scalawag." he said in a tone of great relief. "Never comrades in the camps. They really thought he was. You can't kill be with them, to spring into lin that young snipe with a club. How can I wake him?"

Looking around he saw leaning against the wall at the head of his cot, one of the hickory brooms which a careless scrubber had left there, and Mrs. Klegg had failed to notice. He wriggled around till he could reach it with his hand, and after resting from the exertion, got it pointed over to Pete's cot and at last resting against the sleeper's body. Pete paid no attention whatever to the first joggles which Shorty gave, and finally Shorty, summoning all his strength, gave so vigorous a push that it upset the cot, and olled Pete on the floor. The boy woke

"Now, what are you up to, you Wisconsin "smarties?" yelled he, remembering some of his pranks of the previous day with boys of his own age in the 1st Osh-kosh. "Trying to get even with me, are you? I call that a mighty mean way. Sandy, wake up and help me lick these pinewoods polecats."

with a howl, and very mad.

Sandy awoke at once, grabbed a cane by the side of his bed, ready for action.
"Cheese it, boys. Come off!" sai
Shorty. "I just wanted to find on said whether you were living, Pete, or not."
"Why, Serg't Eliott," exclaimed the delighted boy, looking with radiant face at his guardian and fast friend. "And Serg't Klegg, too! Wake up, boys, the Ser-geants have come around at last! I al-ways said they would. Hooray! Hooray!" "Hush, Pete," warned Si. "You nustn't yell in a hosiptal. How many of

"They are all here, except poor Abe Grimstead, and they are all getting along well, specially since your mother and wife and sister came down yesterday and straightened things up. My! but wasn't that good!"

Mother and Annabel here," gasped Si. murmured Shorty to himself. "Wasn't that all a happy dream?" and the two partners sank back on their pillows in delicious reverie over what they



"How long have we been here, Pete?" nsked Si, presently, rousing himself, "How long? Jewhilikens, I don't know. Seems to me we've bin waiting more'n a year for you to come to yourself."
"The fight at Bentonville was on the ting up, gazed with wistful eagerness

The saw sound sleepers everywhere till seyes met those of his partner looking ound with similar inquiry.

"Hello, Shorty." greeted Si, the first makes 16 altogether. I've been believing, with Pete, that the fight seemed more than with Pete, that the fight seemed more than shorty gave Annabel a cordial greeta year ago. So much has happened since then. Schofield's and Terry's armies have joined us, Richmond's taken, and Sherto the door by which Maria should follow man's getting ready to simply wipe out her in Joe Johnston in one time and two mo- At

Shorty, rising from their pillows,

consarned combination into the deepest hole in the river. Here comes Annabel, I'll go out and get some warm wa-

ter for you to wash."

The brighter part of the warm, life-giving sunshine, the rarer fragrance of the Spring flowers' breath, the sweetest strain Spring-flowers' breath, the sweetest strain of the inspiring music seemed the fair girl-wife, as she floated in, her face beaming with happiness, and walking straight over to Si, gave him, out of the overflowing impulses of her young heart, a frank, wifely kiss before all eyes.

Whely kiss before all eyes,

She looked so freshly wholesome, so
purely womanly, and her act was so
genuinely loving, that the health of every man in the room was improved. It was an inspiring glimpse of the best things in

She sat down by Si's bedside, took his 19th of March, and it's now the 4th of April," answered Sandy Baker.

She sat down by Si's bedside, took his hand in her's, beamed upon him with her smiling eyes.

At last, tall, erect, queenly in h manliness, strong in her beauty, and beau-"Richmond taken?" exclaimed Si and tiful in her strength, sweet wholesome-horty, rising from their pillows. "Yes: Richmond's taken and Jeff Davis and Bob Lee are on a dead run before Sheridan's cavalry."

"Well, Little Phil will catch 'em, sure sure walked over to Si's cot, elbowed Annabel



"PETE AWOKE WITH A HOWL, AND VERY MAD."

as the Lord made little apples," answered Shorty. "They can't get away from him any more than a lame mud turtle can from a hungry nigger. But didn't some of "Well, Will, how are you feeling this you say something about M—, about morning?" she inquired, taking his hand some ladies being down here?" he continued, unsuccessfully trying to repress

any show of engerness in the momentous question. "Where are they?"

"O, they're asleep yet. They must be, for they couldn't help being awful tired. Think of their long journey, and then the way they worked yesterday. I declare, it seemed to me that they did more in an hour than the acade down have would in hour than the people down here would in a week. Those contrabands got some ideas from your mother that they'd never the tears that came to her own eyes, and hour than the people down here would in a week. Those contrabands got some ideas from your mother that they'd never dreamed of. I heard one negro woman saying that 'If dat's de way Yankee wom-

ion of his early morning sleep.

hain't sounded yet."
"There it goes now," remarked Sandy Baker, making for his cot. He was too much of a boy to think of getting up before he was compelled to. From a distant camp amid the white-blooming magnolias a flute-toned bugle

sent floating out upon the heavily fragrant morning air the gay lilt which opens the soldier's day: I can't get 'em up; I can't get 'em up;

I can't get 'em up in the morning. The Corporal is worse than the private. The Sergeant's no better than he The Captain's worse than the Sergeant.
The Major is the worst of them all.

O, I can't get 'em up; I can't get 'em up; can't get 'em up in the morning.'

In the next camp the fife and drum answered it with the boisterously vivacious jig, which for a century had wakened American soldiers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico. From a hundred other camps fifes, drams and bugles swiftly joined in the swelling chorus of martial airs, filling the sungilded atmosphere as full of gay, inspirit-ing strains at is was already of the sweet breath of millions of fresh, bright flowers. Tens of thousands of young soldiers sprang from their cots at the first notes, the sunshine and fragrance of Spring. They lad rested and recuperated from

Heaven was smiling on them and their Cause, and they were eager for action.

The boys' hearts rose with those of their omrades in the camps. They yearned to swer their names at the morning roll call,

Winter of toils and hardships

with spirits eager for whatever the day might bring. "But we can't even so much as walk yet," groaned Shorty, with a glance at his

partner's thin face.
"All this racket 'll wake Annabel and Mother up," said Si, expectantly. The Deacon, whose camp experience was making him quite military, rose at the call of reveille, and donning his clothes hastened in to see how the boys were, and was greeted with a spontaneous vivacity that filled him with gladness.

"Why, boys, you're as peart and sassy as jay-birds, and you don't know how glad it makes me," he exclaimed, going from one to the other and shaking their wasted hands "I felt that wash that me and hands "I felt that wash that me and Otterbein Kramer gave you would kill or cure you, and I was mighty fearful it'd be the first. I didn't see how you were going to lose all that we scrubbed off you. and live. Seemed as if you never would stop peeling off. Worse'n any sheep-washstop peeing oit. Worse it any sneep-washing I ever done. I came around about midnight, and took a look at you, and you were sleeping like babies."

"O, we're feeling like two-year-olds,"

said Si, sinking back weakly on his pillow. "And hungrier than young crows for corn. Where's Mother and Annabel?" "I've just waked them, and they're ressing. Your mother is going into the kitchen to fix you something to eat, but Annabel will come right in, as soon she can get that canary cage in which

she walks reconciled to the rest of her clothes. How women ever do it it beats me. Carrying the plaguy things tied up the boys are here, and how are they getin bundles was as much as my life was worth every minute, let alone wearing em. But women have their own idees "And Maria?" Shorty asked in desperation. Nobody was mentioning her, and a chill of fear seized him that his share was

dream. "She'll be in, too," beamed the Deac who understood and symapthized with his prospective son-in-law. "She's having the same morning rastle with her Empress Eugenie, as I think the slick counterjumper that sold me the hoop-skirts calle 'em. Several times I caught myself wish-ing I had 'em wrapped around his blessed

neck, and where I could fling the whole

if he had been gazing at the sun, closed his eyes, and little drops started from the In his weakness her presence was too

much. He could not bring his tightly compressed lips to frame a word. "Poor fellow," murmured Maria. "To see a strong man pulled down this way.

stepped forward to get a stool on which to sit down by Shorty's bed. O, those unlucky hoop-skirts, which for one decade were only exceeded by the war in the various kinds of troubles they

Maria's caught on the leg of Shorty cot, upset it, and rolled its occupant on the floor.

Shorty gave a feeble screech of protest,

as he felt himself going over, and the other patients, who had convalesced far enough to their old time habit of seeing fun in every mishap, laughed and yelled. Her face afire with confusion, sprang over to Shorty, and, lifted him up bodily, laid him back on the cot, rearranged the blankets, kissed him hotly, her tears raining down on his face, as she sob-

"O, Will, how could I do such a horrid thing? Those awful hoops! I'll take 'em off at once, as Mother has been ordering

"Keep 'em on, Maria," said Shorty, Keep em on, Maria, said Shorty, faintly, her kisses burning into his soul. "Keep em on, and roll me over whenever you want to."

"Here's the water to wash, boys," said

the Deacon, coming in, and testing the water with his fingers, to make sure that it was the right temperature. "Get out of the way, girls, and let me get 'em ready for breakfast, which your mother is about to bring in."

to bring in."
"Ladies," said the Surgeon, coming in, and taking a sweeping survey of things.
"As soon as the men have had their breakfast I must insist on your leaving the room, and remaining out until noon. To-day I will not permit you being longer than 15 minutes with them at any one time. They can't stand it. They need rest above all things. To-morrow, you can probably stay longer. Mrs. Klegg." he continued to that lady, who had entered with some savory steaming prepara-tions," one as experienced as yourself hardly needs caution from me against over-feeding. Only a few spoonfuls to each now. In a couple of hours you can repeat the dose. I leave them in your

(To be continued.)

MORTALITY IN THE WAR.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you lease give me the figures as to mortality of the war of the rebellion? How many died of gunshot wound or were killed? Also, how many died of disease?-J. R. CORDRAY, New Hamp shire, Ohio.

There have been a number of varying estimates made of the number of deaths in the Union army. The report of the Surgeon-General differs very materially from that of the Adjutant-General, and so on. Col. W. F. Fox estimates that there were 110,070 men killed or mortally wounded, and 249,458 deaths from other causes, making a total of 359,528; but this, while higher than that of the official records, is still probably much below the ictual number. It also does not take into account the casualties in the navy. There were 1,804 men killed or mortally wounded in the navy, and about 2.500 wounded, diseases and accidents num-Deaths from

bered about 3,000. BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

In response to one of our subscribers as o the use of breech-loading cannon in the war of the rebellion, the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army sends us the following communication:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: fering to your communication of 20th ult. (O. O. 31785-19) with reference to breech-loading cannon used during the war of the rebellion, the Chief of Ordnance directs me to state that no breech-loading cannon, except one or two experimental guns, were used in the Federal army; while the use of breech-loading guns in the Confederate ervice was confined to a very few Whitworth and Armstrong guns, presumably presented to the Confederacy by foreign sympathizers.-E. B. BABBITT, Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.